



interlinks

Health systems and long-term care for older people in Europe. Modelling the interfaces and links between prevention, rehabilitation, quality of services and informal care

The role of long-term care in Europe

Challenges and approaches

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LONG-TERM CARE IN EUROPE

The way forward: Innovation by coordination and integration

Brussels, 28 November 2013

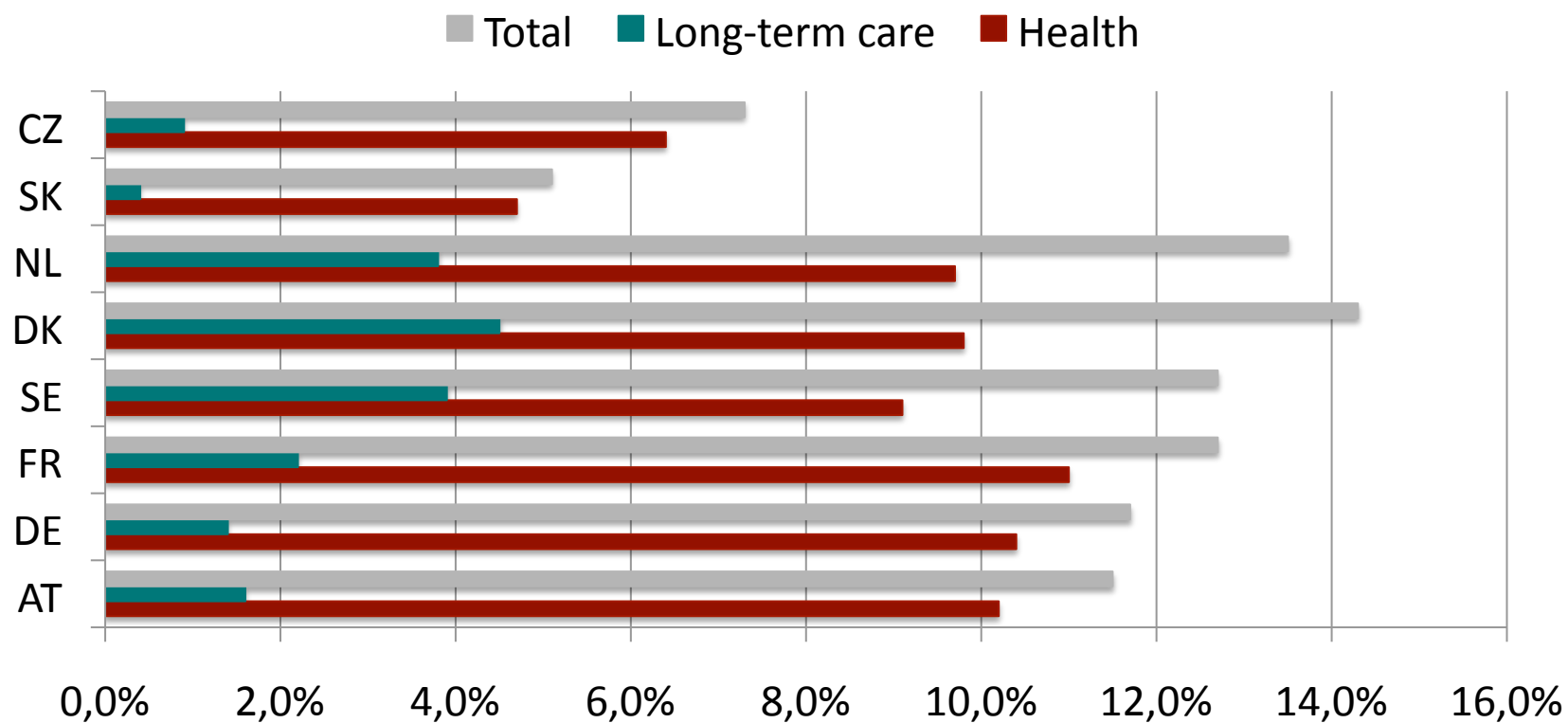


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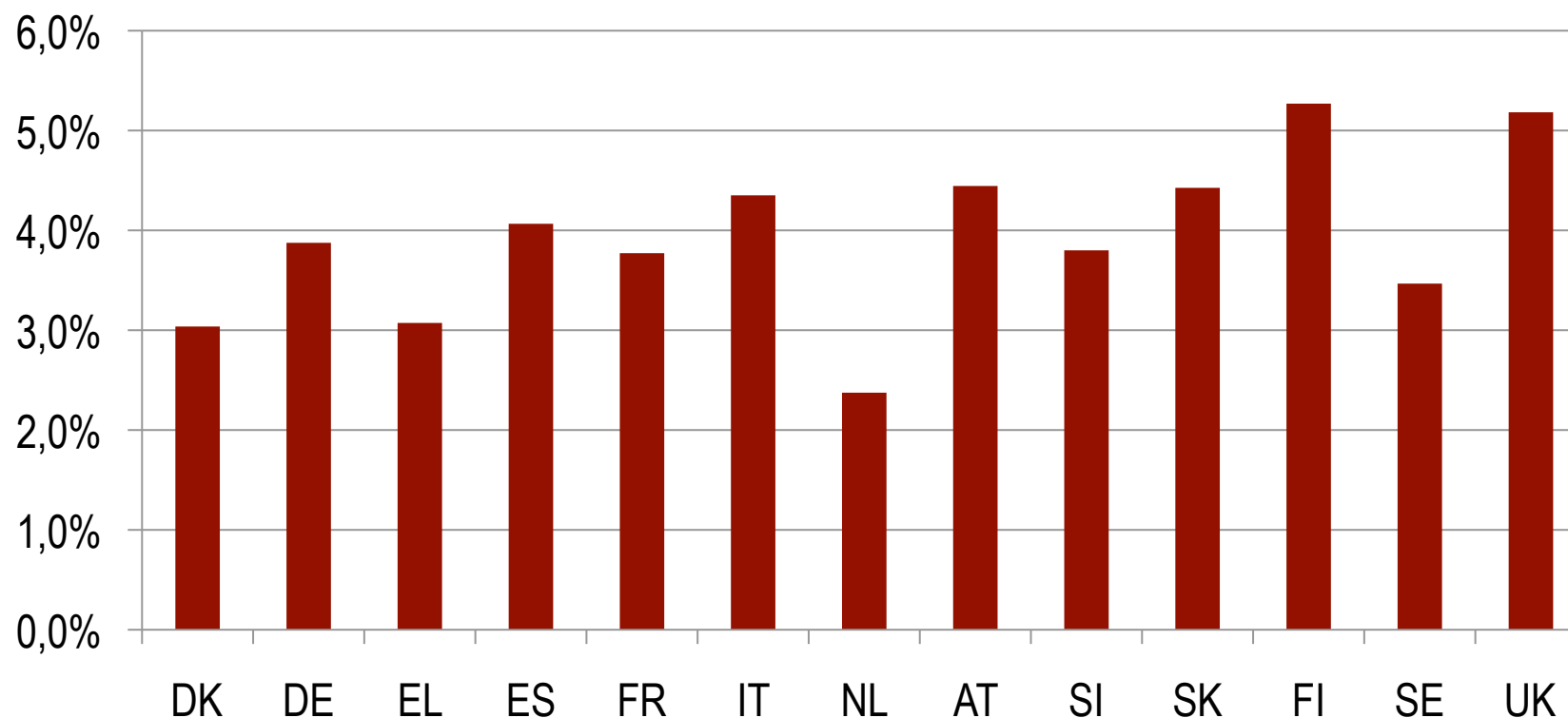
**Long-term care is an issue of concern
in ageing societies:
Innovation is necessary, feasible,
... and preferable to panicking**



Proportion of public expenditures for health and long-term care (selected Member States, in % of GDP, 2010)



Proportion of older people receiving long-term care provisions (in % of total population, 2010)



What happens, if nothing happens? The phenomenon of migrant carers

- Italy: over 700,000 ‘badanti’
 - High proportion of moonlighting
 - Partly legalised
- Austria: over 30,000 ‘24-hours assistants’
 - mostly from Slovakia and the Czech Republic
 - ‘Legalised’ in 2007
- Similar situation in Germany, Greece, Spain ...
- A (legalised) phenomenon with a close expiry date?



Social innovation in long-term care is feasible and points at enhancing quality of life

- **Prevention & rehabilitation within long-term care**
 - Networking with local, formal and informal resources
 - Promoting activation and self-care in the neighbourhood
- **Adequate support for informal carers**
 - Family care is not for free
- **Quality improvement by working in partnership**
 - From inspection to quality development
 - Quality development across different settings

Social innovation in long-term care is feasible and points at enhancing quality of life

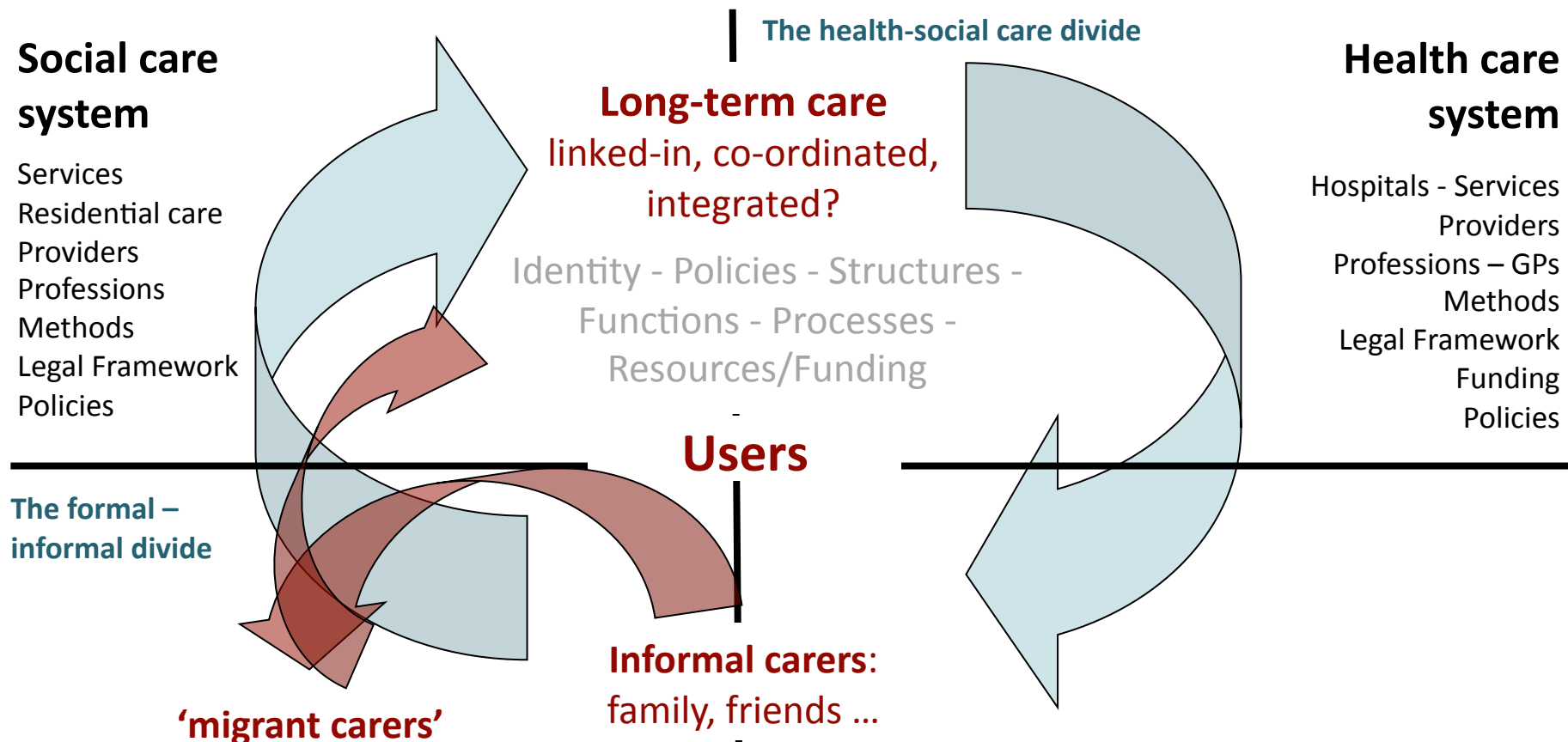
- **Integration between health and social care**
 - Focusing on the interfaces along the pathway of long-term care
 - Participative leadership to overcome silo-thinking
- **Intelligent use of technology**
 - Management and organisation matters
- **Re-thinking governance and finance**
 - Investments needed in long-term care to realise savings in health care
 - Addressing workforce issues

Background: The FP7 Project INTERLINKS

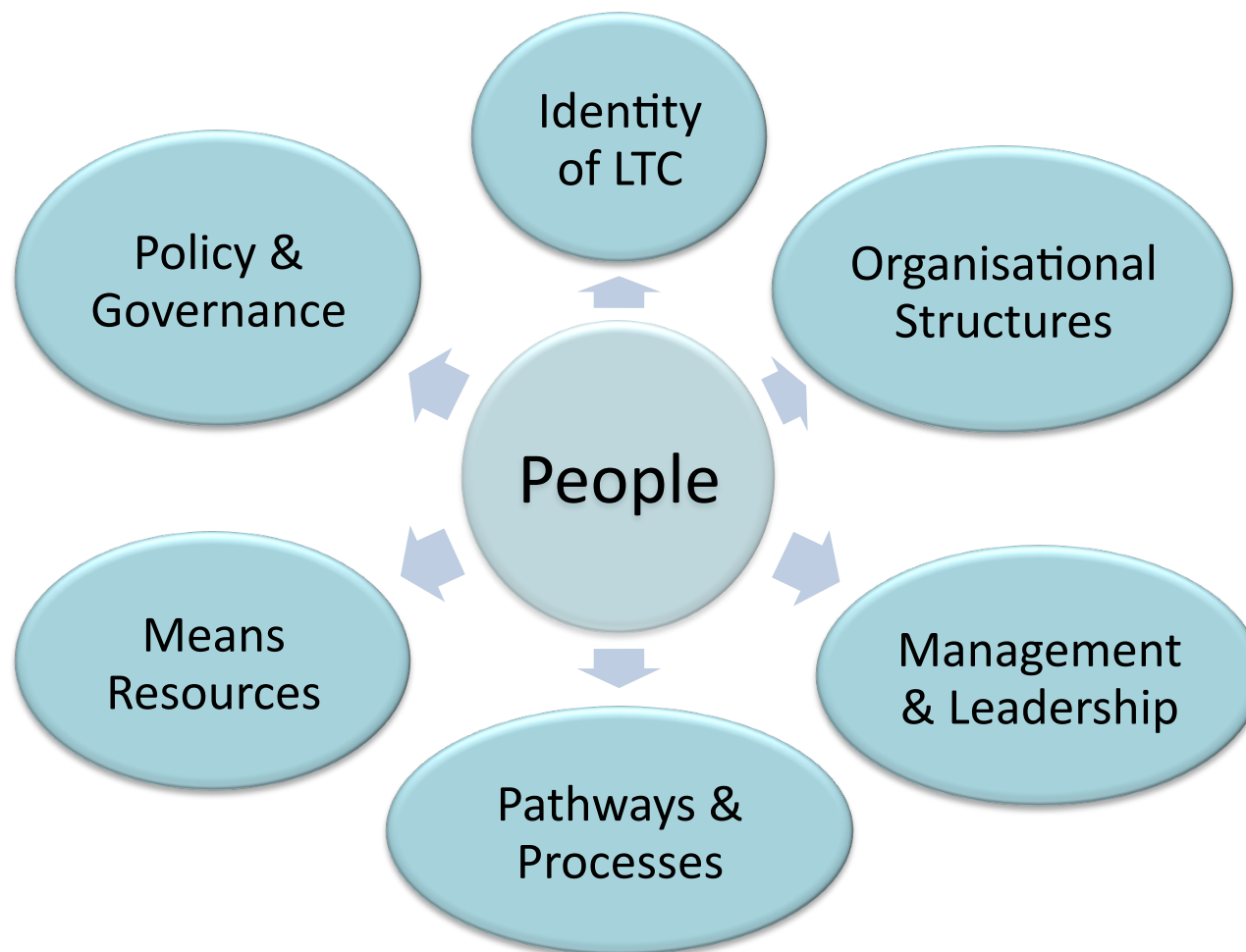
- 15 partners from 13 European countries: AT,CH, DE, DK, EL, ES, FI, FR, IT, NL, SE, SK, UK
- A European Framework for LTC
 - 6 themes, 29 sub-themes and 135 key-issues
 - illustrated by about 100 validated practice examples
- An interactive website → <http://interlinks.euro.centre.org>
 - to involve users in providing feedback and their own practice examples
 - Country information: 33 National reports
 - 4 European overview reports on prevention & rehabilitation, quality management, informal care, governance & finance of LTC ...



The key challenge: linking social and health care



The elements and themes of a long-term care system



Describing and analysing individual themes

Themes

6

3-6 subthemes in each theme

28

2-8 key issues for each subtheme

135



About 100 practice examples to illustrate key-issues

Selected key-issues in developing an own identity of long-term care

- Values and mission statements that address the interfaces with health and social care services, and with informal carers
 - European Charter of Rights for people in need of long-term care
 - European Quality Framework for long-term care services
- Initiatives to promote prevention and rehabilitation, and empowerment of users
 - Early intervention and rehabilitation

A European Quality Framework for long-term care services

Aim:

- Preventing abuse and improving quality of services

Quality principles and areas of action:

- Respectful, person-centred, accessible, continuous, preventive, transparent etc.
- Empowering older people
- Ensuring adequate working conditions and physical infrastructure
- Developing a partnership approach and a system of good governance
- Communication and awareness-raising



The Fredericia experience (Denmark)

- Paradigm shift
 - Early intervention, prevention and rehabilitation
- One month of intensive training
 - A total of about 70 hours upon first signs of need
 - Help to self-help
- Competence development
 - Joint staff training, collaboration agreements
- Transparency
 - Evaluation and follow-up, monitoring of return on investments



Selected key-issues to develop integrated long-term care policies

- Using contracts or agreements to enable and sustain processes between services and/or organisations
 - Reimbursement (fines) for delayed hospital discharges
- Shaping (new) job profiles, fostering mutual understanding of comprehensive pathways
- Promoting integration and quality of services

Reimbursement (fines) for delayed hospital discharges (Sweden)



- Aim: To reduce the number of patients who are inadequately placed in a hospital
- Reform: Municipalities (responsible for community care and housing) have to reimburse Counties (responsible for hospitals) if patients cannot be discharged due to the lack of local services and arrangements
- Results: Decrease of ‘bed-blockers’, but other factors are also important:
 - Availability of alternative residential and other forms of care
 - Availability of local resources
 - Partnership approach, rather than ‘passing the buck’

Long-term care as an emerging area of social investment

- Developing a culture of innovation
 - to create adequate employment
 - to promote cooperation and involvement of all stakeholders
 - to address ethical questions at the end of life
 - to accompany older people in need of care along their pathways

More information and contact

- Kai Leichsenring, Jenny Billings and Henk Nies (eds.) (2013) *Long-term care in Europe – Improving policy and practice*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
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